

4-3/IS

AMERICA'S GRAND DESIGN IN ASIA

By Daniel Twining

Washington Quarterly, Vol. 30, No. 3, Summer 2007, pp. 79-94.

The author, the Fulbright/Oxford scholar at Oxford University and a transatlantic fellow of the German Marshall Fund of the United States, believes that U.S. policymakers are employing a radically different strategy in Asia to facilitate the ascent of friendly Asian centers of power that will both constrain, not contain, China and allow the U.S. to retain its position as Asia's decisive strategic actor. The U.S. is actively cultivating Japan as a center of power and to reshape Southeast Asian security by constructing new partnerships; however, Indonesia and Vietnam may prove more important to the U.S. than Thailand and the Philippines. In 2005, the U.S. announced a historic effort to facilitate India's rise as an independent power.

4-4/IS*

COUNTERING AGGRESSIVE RISING POWERS: A Clash of Strategic Cultures

By Thomas Donnelly

Orbis, Vol. 50, No. 3, Summer 2006, pp. 453-468.

The United States has to contend with rising powers ranging from the PRC, which is already an economic and political great power and potentially a military threat, to Al Qaeda and the network of Islamist terror organizations, whose means to power remain limited but whose will to power and aggression are great. In the middle are states that already or may soon possess nuclear weapons. Each of these powers has its own "strategic culture" that affects its decision-making, and attention needs to be paid to how the strategic habits of today's rising and aggressive powers might intersect with U.S. strategy.

4-5/IS*

CONCESSIONS ON IRAN'S NUCLEAR PROGRAM WOULD HELP MODERATES

By Muhammad Sahimi

Dignified treatment of Iran and the offering of concessions in return for suspension of its nuclear programs would help Iran's moderates, according to Sahimi, professor of engineering at the University of Southern California and a close associate of Nobel Prize-winning human-rights lawyer Shirin Ebadi. The vast majority of Iranians, according to Sahimi, "despises their country's ruling hardliners" but supports Iran's nuclear program because it has become a source of national pride. Closing the Natanz facilities, where Iran is researching uranium enrichment, is not the solution to international community's security concerns, he says. Sahimi estimates that without an alternative energy source, Iran may become a net importer of oil by 2015. Enriched uranium could be safely supplied to Iran's reactors through a multinational fuel consortium safeguarded by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), a proposal that was made by IAEA in 2005, and which is similar to a 1975 proposal by the administration of President Gerald Ford. "Thus, a diplomatic solution to the problem of Iran's uranium enrichment program is in hand, and only awaits serious negotiations," says Sahimi, who has written extensively on Iran's nuclear programs and their political impact.

4-6/IS

THE CRITICAL BATTLES: Political Reconciliation and Reconstruction in Iraq
By Pascual Carlos and othersWashington Quarterly, Vol. 30, No. 3, Summer 2007, pp. 7-19.

The authors present their ideas for addressing the situation in Iraq, which they describe as a "monumental task." They believe it is vital that Iraq be recognized as a failed state and that Iran, Syria, Turkey, and neighboring Sunni states be involved. The best case would be for the surge to provide enough security to begin rebuilding Iraq's political, economic, and social institutions and thus make way for the compromises necessary for a political settlement. The authors also emphasize the need to take into account lessons learned about peacemaking and peacekeeping: 1) civil wars require political solutions, 2) the situation must be "ripe" for

solutions, 3) a truce can buy time to build trust and allow for the possibility of finding a longer-term solution, 4) a solid security environment is necessary, 5) external forces and economic support will be needed for 8-10 years after a political settlement, and 6) the effort must be multilateral, preferably under a United Nations mandate.

4-7/IS

GRAND STRATEGY FOR A DIVIDED AMERICA

By Charles Kupchan and Peter L. Trubomitz
Foreign Affairs, Vol. 86, No. 4, July/August 2007, pp. 71-83.

The United States is in the midst of a polarized and bruising debate about the nature and scope of its engagement with the world. The current reassessment is only the latest of many; ever since the United States' rise as a global power, its leaders and citizens have regularly scrutinized the costs and benefits of foreign ambition. In 1943, Walter Lippmann offered a classic formulation of the issue. "In foreign relations," Lippmann wrote, "as in all other relations, a policy has been formed only when commitments and power have been brought into balance.... The nation must maintain its objectives and its power in equilibrium, its purposes within its means and its means equal to its purposes." The presidential candidate who understands the urgency and gravity of striking a new balance between the United States' purposes and its political means is poised to reap a double reward. He or she would likely attract strong popular support; as in the 2006 midterm elections, in the 2008 election the war in Iraq and the conduct of U.S. foreign policy are set to be decisive issues. That candidate, if elected, would also enhance U.S. security by crafting a new grand strategy that is politically sustainable, thereby steadying a global community that continues to look to the United States for leadership. The author highlights some the challenges to be faced by the next president of the United States.

4-8/IS*

A GERIATRIC PEACE? The Future of U.S. Power in a World of Aging Population

By Mark L. Haas
International Security, Vol. 32, No. 1, Summer 2007, pp. 112-147.

This provocative article looks at the aging of the global population in coming decades, and attempts to sketch out international consequences. The author, assistant professor of political science at Duquesne University, describes a world where the U.S. population is aging, but so are the populations of allies and rivals. Japan and China will have more oldsters to support; Germany and Russia will see population loss. Since U.S. rivals have less efficient economies than the U.S., this will impede their military spending, resulting in continuation of a balance of power that favors the U.S. This is particularly true as the American population is aging less slowly than the population of its key rivals. Ironically, one of the drags on the global economy will be military pensions, making the development of advanced weapons too expensive for every country except the U.S. However, the author notes, the relative burden of an aging population will also affect the U.S., and cause it to rein in some of its more activist foreign policy initiatives. In addition, developing nations with faltering economies, with the added burden of aging populations, may become terrorist havens.

4-9/IS*

OLD ALLIES, NEW FRIENDS: Intelligence-Sharing in the War on Terror

By Derek S. Reveron
Orbis, Vol. 50, No. 3, Summer 2006, pp. 453-468.

The Bush administration's designation of its national strategy as a war on terror highlights the importance of combating terrorism on an international level. Fundamental to this effort is bilateral intelligence-sharing. Intelligence reform efforts to date have focused on improving intelligence-sharing within the U.S. intelligence community. However, critical intelligence can be gained through America's international partners. This paper assesses the state of bilateral intelligence-sharing relationships and the challenges that need to be overcome.

4-10/IS

PAKISTAN "INDISPENSABLE" IN GLOBAL ANTI-TERRORISM FIGHT

By Eric Green, USINFO Staff Writer
<http://usinfo.state.gov>

Pakistan is a vital ally in the ongoing global war against terrorism, R. Nicholas Burns, the State Department's under secretary of state for political affairs told a congressional panel. "Pakistan right now is one of our closest partners globally. It is without any question our most indispensable partner in the fight against al-Qaida and the other Islamic terrorist groups in South Asia," he said in his prepared testimony July 25. Burns told the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Pakistan's future is key to stability in South Asia, which Burns said had become a region of "singular importance" to U.S. foreign policy since the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on America.

4-11/IS

RIISING TO A NEW GENERATION OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES

By Mitt Romney

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 86, No. 4, July/August 2007, pp. 17-32.

Less than six years after 9/11, Washington is as divided and conflicted over foreign policy as it has been at any point in the last 50 years. In the midst of these divisions, the American people and many others around the world have increasing doubts about the United States' direction and role in the world. Indeed, it seems that concern about Washington's divisiveness and capability to meet today's challenges is the one thing that unites us all. We need new thinking on foreign policy and an overarching strategy that can unite the United States and its allies not around a particular political camp or foreign policy school but around a shared understanding of how to meet a new generation of challenges.

4-12/IS*

STRATEGY AND THE SEARCH FOR PEACE

By Gregory D. Foster

The Futurist, Vol. 40, No. 6, November/December 2006, pp. 18-22.

National Defense University professor Foster envisions a future of lasting peace and encourages strategic planners to act upon it. There is much about the future that cannot be predicted, but it is almost certain that tomorrow's military decision makers will have to deal with reduced response time and increased disaster potential. It is a moral obligation of

government to look ahead and plan for the future. Foster concludes by outlining differences between the past and the present and creates strategic imperatives that should be used to deal with the future.

4-13/IS

STRUGGLE FOR THE SOUL OF PAKISTAN

By Don Belt

National Geographic, September 2007.

If there is an address, an exact location for the rift tearing Pakistan apart, and possibly the world, it is a spot 17 miles west of Islamabad called the Margalla Pass. Here, at a limestone cliff in the middle of Pakistan, the mountainous west meets the Indus River Valley, and two ancient, and very different, civilizations collide. To the southeast, unfurled to the horizon, lie the fertile lowlands of the Indian subcontinent, realm of peasant farmers on steamy plots of land, bright with colors and the splash of serendipitous gods. To the west and north stretch the harsh, windswept mountains of Central Asia, land of herders and raiders on horseback, where man fears one God and takes no prisoners. The nation's efforts to straddle the fault line between moderate and militant Islam offer a cautionary tale for the post-9/11 world.

4-14/IS

THE TERRORISM INDEX

Foreign Policy, September/October 2006, pp. 60-67.

Americans are thinking more about the war on terror than ever before. Is the United States winning the war on terror? Not according to more than 100 of America's top foreign-policy hands. They see a national security apparatus in disrepair and a government that is failing to protect the public from the next attack. The Terrorism Index is survey of more than 100 of America's top foreign-policy experts—including two former secretaries of state, a national security advisor, intelligence officers, and senior military leaders—and represents the first comprehensive attempt to determine the U.S. foreign-policy establishment's assessment of how the United States is fighting the war on terror. The index is based on the results of a survey designed by the Center for American Progress and Foreign Policy.

U.S. — PAKISTAN RELATIONS

4-15/UP

COUNTRY REPORTS ON TERRORISM 2006: Pakistan (URDU TRANSLATION)

Department of State, April 2007.

<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2006/>

Besides meeting the congressional requirements, the 2006 Report aims to inform, to stimulate constructive debate and to enhance the collective dynamic understanding of the global terrorist threat. It should serve as a reference tool to inform policy makers, the American public and our international partners about the U.S. Government efforts, progress and challenges in the war on terrorism. This year's Report includes a discussion of terrorist safe havens. Safe havens allow terrorists to organize and operate with relative impunity because of challenging geography, because of limited governance capacity, limited political will or other reasons. The Pakistani Government maintains approximately 80,000 troops, including army and Frontier Corps units along the Afghanistan border. The U.S. plans to help modernize and increase the capacity of the Frontier Corps so that they can become a more effective force. Pakistan Army and Frontier Corps units have targeted and raided al-Qaida and other militant safe havens in the FATA.

4-16/UP

FALSE CHOICE IN PAKISTAN

By Daniel Marky

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 86, No. 4, July/August 2007, pp. 85-102.

The author, a veteran of the Policy Planning staff of the U.S. Department State, defends Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf from critics, claiming that his government has taken billions in U.S. aid while covertly undermining counterterrorism efforts, and calls for strong, but discreet, pressure to ensure the return of democracy in October 2007 and expansion of U.S. diplomatic contacts with civilian leaders. Tough talk and aid suspensions, says the author, will only entrench Pakistan's influential security services, confirming suspicions about U.S. reliability and causing them to strengthen their ties with Islamist groups they developed in the 1980s as strategic

counterweights against encirclement from Afghanistan and India. Instead, the author says that the U.S. must work to convince the Pakistani military of its long-term commitment by demonstrating the tangible benefits of partnership with more aid and training as well as stepped-up efforts to stabilize Afghanistan and facilitate discussions between India and Pakistan. Domestically, the U.S. must strongly insist on free and fair elections, human rights, and the rule of law as part of a larger effort to helping Pakistanis strengthen democracy, which is ultimately its true long-term defense against extremism.

4-17/UP*

US-PAKISTAN RELATIONS: The Way Forward By Tariq Gilani

Parameters, Vol. 36, No. 4; Winter 2006/2007, pp. 84-102.

The 58-year history of relations between the United States and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan has been marked by periods of courtship and phases of distrust. Since 9/11, these relations have again entered an era of close ties with shared interests. However, there is a perception that the renewed friendship is being driven solely by America's need for Pakistani cooperation in the "War on Terrorism" and is dependent upon the continued presence and leadership of President Pervez Musharraf. The perception, if true, portends severe consequences for both the United States and Pakistan. This article examines the fidelity of this perception in view of the history of US-Pakistan relations. It reviews the major factors currently influencing this relationship and proposes an approach to build upon this foundation to enhance future US-Pakistan cooperation.

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

4-18/DHR*

THE DEATH OF PUBLIC FINANCING

By Eliza Carney

National Journal, Vol. 39, No. 24, June 16, 2007, pp. 34-40.

The unprecedented scale of fundraising for the 2008 presidential campaign dismays even veteran political observers, notes the author. Most of the current

presidential aspirants have eschewed the limits imposed by public financing in favor of unlimited private fundraising. No public money is handed out until January of the election year, so the “front-loading” of the current campaign in a pre-election year has forced the candidates to raise huge amounts of cash, further accelerating the demise of public financing. Aimed at “leveling the playing field” for all candidates, public financing of presidential elections has been a staple since the post-Watergate reforms in the 1970s. Public funds are raised by a check-off box on federal income tax returns; in the early 1980s, as much as a quarter of all taxpayers earmarked the sum of \$3 for public financing, but less than ten percent do now. The public financing program has suffered from poor publicity and unclear tax-form instructions, and also from the perception by the public that the political system is dysfunctional.

4-19/DHR*

DEMOCRACIES OF THE WORLD, UNITE

By Ivo Daalder and Others

American Interest, Vol. 2, No. 3, January/February 2007.

<http://www.the-american-interest.com>

The authors write that “the Bush revolution in foreign policy is over”; the U.S.’ unilateralist approach since Sept. 11 has alienated allies and greatly damaged our international standing. Daalder and Lindsay argue that traditional multilateralist approaches, such as working with traditionally close allies or with the U.N. or NATO, are “nineteenth- and twentieth-century policies for a twenty-first-century world” -- what they propose is a “Concert of Democracies”, that share common values and perspectives. Traditional concerts-of-great-powers have their limitations -- countries such as China and Russia have divergent interests and often refuse to cooperate, and demagogues such as Hugo Chavez and Mahmoud Ahmadinejad are greeted with resounding applause when railing against great-power dominance, because “many of their listeners resent being told what to do by a few powerful countries.” The United Nations’ “universality ... is its greatest curse -- it is beholden to its least cooperative members”. The world’s democracies, however, have a proven track record for cooperation, as well as the most capable militaries, the largest economies, and a shared commitment for the rule of law and good governance. The authors argue

that the greatest source of legitimacy for such an alliance is that democracies recognize that international peace and justice are now based on protecting the rights of individuals; nation-state sovereignty can no longer be the sole principle of international politics. They describe at length how such an organization might be structured.

4-20/DHR

LITTLE SUNSHINE

By Mellisa Maynard

Governing, Vol. 20, No. 10, July 2007, pp. 58-60.

States enacted open-meeting and open-records laws (sunshine laws) in the 1950s and 1960s to improve citizen access to government information and increase transparency in government operations. Lawmakers struggle to update the laws to address new technology such as e-mail, teleconferencing and the Internet. Concerns about national security and identity theft led to increased exemptions to sunshine laws since 2001, according to freedom of information advocates. But, they note a recent trend toward more access such as the governor of New York requiring web-casting of state agency proceedings and Florida’s new Office of Open Government. Several states are working with Google to make their web sites easier for citizens to search. Noting that new technology will provide new opportunities to avoid disclosing information, Jane Kirtley, a media ethics professor at the University of Minnesota, states that, “government officials and government employees should be starting from the presumption that everything that they do is public information.”

4-21/DHR*

NEWSPAPERS PORTRAY WOMEN IN PAKISTAN AS THE 'GOOD' MUSLIMS

By Susan Moeller

Nieman Reports, Vol. 61, No. 2, Summer 2007. p57-59.

Remember in the aftermath of the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon when it seemed like every talking head and every media outlet was asking plaintively “Why do they hate us?”--where the “they” meant Muslims? The question prompted a media search for allies in an Islamic world that seemed universally hostile. But who were these sympathetic faces? A study that came out in April,

entitled "The 'Good' Muslims: U.S. Newspaper Coverage of Pakistan," discovered that newspapers identified women as the West's best allies; it was through their intercession that the West--and especially the United States--would find the solution to terrorism at the family, the tribal or ethnic, and the national level. In commentary and reporting, women were portrayed as the "good" Muslims who wanted peace and freedom. The study (1)--released by the International Center for Media and the Public Agenda (ICMPA) at the University of Maryland, College Park--analyzed news coverage and commentary published on op-ed pages about Pakistan and Afghanistan by 13 major U.S. newspapers. (2) Two time periods were examined: September 11, 2001 to December 31, 2002 and January 1, 2006 to January 15, 2007.

4-22/DHR

THE NONPROFIT INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX: Is There Such a Thing as Too much Civil Society?

By Gerad Alexander

**Weekly Standard, Vol. 12, No. 30, April 23, 2007,
pp. 24-28.**

The nonprofit sector of the U.S. economy is showing rapid, massive growth, the author says, and there is speculation that it may change the nature of American society. Combined annual expenditures for all U.S. nonprofits in 2004 neared \$1 trillion, and 2001 total employment was 12 million. Furthermore, this does not include religious organizations, which are treated differently for tax purposes. Nor does it include state colleges or universities, which now frequently register as nonprofits. By 2003 there were 1.2 million faculty members nationwide, 54 percent working full-time and most at state schools, Alexander says. Nor do these numbers account for hundreds of thousands of college administrators. U.S. nonprofits have seen their combined assets grow from \$30 billion in 1975 to \$525 billion in 2005. Microsoft founder Bill Gates' foundation is the richest, with assets of \$29 billion. Second is the Ford Foundation with \$12 billion. There are also 62 colleges or universities with endowments of \$1 billion or more: Harvard has \$29 billion, Yale \$18 billion, Stanford \$14 billion. The Gates Foundation's annual giving now begins to rival Sweden's annual foreign aid, yet it still represents just 1 percent of U.S. nonprofits' giving.

4-23/DHR*

POLITICAL ISLAM, CLASH OF CIVILIZATIONS, U.S. DOMINANCE AND ARAB SUPPORT OF ATTACKS ON AMERICA: A Test of a Hierarchical Model

By Mohamed M. Mostafa and others.

**Studies in Conflict and Terrorism, Vol. 30, No.
723, August 2007, pp. 723-736.**

This study examines two theses used to explain Arab support of the 11 September attacks on the United States: clash of civilizations and anti-dominance reaction to perceived American hegemony in the Middle East. Huntington's clash-of-civilizations thesis has been widely challenged, but rarely tested on the basis of individual-level data. In this study data were obtained from a random sample consisting of 805 male and female respondents representing 7 Arab nations: Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and Saudi Arabia. Results from structural equation modeling show strong support for the anti-dominance thesis and essentially no support for the clash-of-civilizations thesis. These findings suggest a lack of fit between "civilization" and political values contrary to what Huntington had originally posited.

4-24/DHR*

THE TERRORISM ENHANCEMENT

By Shane Harris

**National Journal, Vol. 39, No. 28, July 14, 2007,
pp. 34-40.**

The recent conviction of a member of a radical environmental group accused of conducting sabotage has drawn attention to the so-called terrorism enhancement, an obscure measure that allows judges to greatly increase the prison sentences of defendants whose crimes could be construed as attempting to influence the conduct of government by force or violence. The law was enacted by Congress in 1995, after the bombings of the World Trade Center and the Alfred Murrah federal building in Oklahoma City. The author notes that there has been little study of how the statute has been applied, but a National Journal survey showed that many of the cases in which the terrorism enhancement was invoked were for crimes that would be hard to define as terrorism. Because of the confusion on the part of Congress in defining terrorism, and the considerable discretion enjoyed by federal judges and prosecutors, the

measure has drawn widespread criticism from many in the legal community, who see it as a means for the government to apply disproportionate punishment for crimes that already have established sentencing guidelines.

4-25/DHR*

U.S. AID FOR FOREIGN JUSTICE AND POLICE

By David H. Bayley

Orbis, Vol. 50, No. 3, Summer 2006, pp. 469-479.

The fundamental objective of the United States in its efforts to reform justice systems abroad has been to develop effective institutions of criminal justice that can support transitions to democratic government. Unfortunately, the United States has not been doing this as well as it might, Iraq being the most dramatic case. These efforts lack coherent Congressional oversight and strategic vision, neglect improving the normative quality of local justice systems and developing the capacity to manage by results, and subordinate local reform to the security needs of foreign countries. To remedy these shortcomings, the United States needs to develop and coordinate justice assistance programs that are context specific, recruit and deploy justice specialists from all sectors and levels of the American justice system, incorporate a developmental perspective in justice assistance programs, and formulate programs that are based on proven “best practices.”

4-26/DHR*

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? Liberal Institutions and Stability in Changing Societies

William Anthony Hay

Orbis, Vol. 50, No. 1, Winter 2006, pp. 133-151.

Is it possible to export democracy? That question underlies current U.S. foreign policy, and answering it requires an operational definition of democracy that distinguishes its essential attributes from circumstantial ones. Liberal representative government under law, sustained by a political culture that accepts open disagreement and demands accountability, provides the only form of democracy that has sustained itself over time. Democracy typically emerges from within a society, and history demonstrates the difficulty of making democracy work. Imposing it externally presents further

challenges while risking a backlash. The project of spreading democracy must therefore be separated from the objective of establishing a stable order favoring American interests so that the latter end can be achieved by more modest means.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

4-27/ES

FATF SPECIAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND UN RESOLUTIONS ON THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM

By Jean-Francois Thony and others

Journal of Financial Crime, Vol. 14, No. 2, 2007, pp. 150-169.

The authors use an IMF study to discuss the design of the new international legal framework for combating the finance of terrorism. They report on the status of and obstacles to implementation of the Financial Action Task Force’s (FATF) Special Recommendations and UN Security Council Resolutions on the financing of terrorism. They particularly focus on the areas which countries are having difficulties in complying fully with the requirements. Notable unresolved obstacles include the difficulty of applying international law instruments to non-state actors, and the need for ensuring persons affected by these measures have adequate legal recourses. Despite some countries’ slow progress in implementation, the authors say that some tangible results have been achieved not so much in terms of terrorist funds being confiscated, but with regard to the ability of terrorists and terrorist organizations to take advantage of the international financial system to channel funds for their operations. The proof of this, they note, is in their increased use of traditional methods of cash-couriers to physically move funds across borders.

4-28/ES

ECONOMIC FREEDOM AND NET BUSINESS FORMATION

By Noel Campbell and others

Cato Journal, Vol. 27, No. 1, Winter 2007, pp. 23–36.

Economic research consistently indicates that countries with more economic freedom secure property rights, limited government intervention, low taxes, etc. enjoy higher per capita incomes and better living conditions than countries that are economically less free. Economists argue that in less free, more politicized economies creative economic energies are channeled away from wealth-creating entrepreneurial activity and into securing political protection from market forces. The author argue that similar differences also occur between the U.S. states, some of which have significantly different economic rules and regulations. They demonstrate that economic freedom on the state level has a more powerful and direct impact on entrepreneurial activity (understood as net business formation) than other state government policies aimed to stimulate the economy.

4-29/ES

FACT SHEET: The United States and International Development: Partnering for Growth

**By Office of the Spokesman, Washington, DC,
August 6, 2007**

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2007/aug/90348.htm>

The United States is committed to helping the world's poor. Development depends on good, accountable governance, and economic policies unleashing private sector growth. At the International Conference on Financing for Development at Monterrey in 2002, the world articulated a new model for development calling on developing countries to establish sound economic and social policies, and for developed countries to support these efforts through an open trading system, private capital flows, and additional development assistance. We believe that foreign assistance best supports those nations making necessary political and economic reforms.

4-30/ES

THE IDEOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

By William Easterly

Foreign Policy, No. 161, July/August 2007, pp. 31-35.

The author, a professor of economics at New York University, condemns the theories and practices of the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund,

and the United Nations as “a dark ideological specter is haunting the world. It is almost as deadly as the tired ideologies of the last century — communism, fascism, and socialism — that failed so miserably. It feeds some of the most dangerous trends of our time, including religious fundamentalism. It is the half-century-old idea of Developmentalism. And it is thriving.” In common with all ideologies, developmentalism offers a comprehensive answer to society's problems and the idea that there is but one correct answer — in this case, “free markets.” The author provides a litany of examples where the “solutions” imposed by the World Bank have backfired — such as in Nicaragua, Argentina, Venezuela, Bolivia and Zimbabwe — and suggests that this situation has created a backlash against globalization that “threatens to kill sensible, moderate steps toward the freer movement of goods, ideas, capital, and people.” It is necessary to acknowledge that the imposition of rigid development ideology has failed. The best solution is to allow poor societies the freedom to make their own choices and find their own paths to greater prosperity.

4-31/ES

**PUBLIC PROCUREMENT: Spotting the Bribe
OECD Observer, No. 260, March 2007, pp. 11-12.**

<http://www.oecdobserver.org>

Corruption particularly in highly competitive government contracting -- costs millions of dollars annually. Government contracts also provide valuable, often long-term, business opportunities, so governments realize that strong anti-corruption measures are a sound investment. This article uses the OECD's Anti-Bribery Convention to examine the problem of corruption in public procurement. Three primary actions to reduce bribery and corruption include clear rules backed by enforcement; development of judicial and technical expertise within procurement offices; and, buy-in and understanding of the consequences of bribery from all personnel involved in the procurement process.

4-32/GIC**THE CAN-DO CONGRESS?****By Jim Motavalli****E Magazine, Vol. 18, No. 3, May/June 2007, pp. 34-39.**

The Democrats, now in charge of the U.S. Congress, have introduced a flood of climate change and energy legislation during the current session. Motavalli, editor of *E*, reviews the pros and cons of each. All claim to reduce fossil fuel dependence and greenhouse gas emissions. Clean energy advocates and environmental groups see this as the best opportunity in many years to influence climate change legislation. But passage of any new laws is uncertain – the U.S. energy industry has more coal-fired plants on the drawing board than at any previous time. Major concerns about the effects of emissions reductions on the economy means that any climate legislation will be challenged from inside and outside the Congress. One likely piece of legislation to be enacted will be new Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) standards which would raise the fuel economy of vehicles. The standard has not changed in 20 years despite new technologies and would be easier for Congress to pass than other bills. A sidebar notes that Congress has begun a big push on other environmental legislation including wildlife refuges, clean water management and reducing chemical exposure.

4-33/GIC**MY CYBER COUNTER-JIHAD****By Shannen Rossmiller****Middle East Quarterly, Vol. 14, no. 3, Summer 2007.**<http://www.meforum.org/article/1711>

On Sept. 11, the author was a small-town municipal judge in Montana and mother of three with no knowledge of Arabic or expertise in the Middle East. But the 2001 terrorist attacks on the U.S. and news reports about terrorists and associates using web sites and chat rooms to carry out operations and recruit converts galvanized her to explore the Internet. Soon she would begin studying Arabic online and

navigating through a world of what she describes as jihadi websites. Rossmiller improved her Arabic and used an online translation service to make contacts and create a false identity. She fed tips to the FBI that helped their investigations. One of them contributed to the arrest of an American Army National Guard specialist from Washington State who was posing as a Muslim convert and offering information about weaknesses of his tank unit on the eve of its departure for Iraq. The author's identity was compromised during the man's military hearing, making her vulnerable to death threats and leaving her with a bullet-ridden car. While now employing security protection, Rossmiller's online sleuthing continues prompting the now-retired judge to warn that her experience with the terrorists use of web technology suggests that "Western governments lag behind in Internet cyber-warfare with al-Qaida."

4-34/GIC**O BROTHERHOOD, WHAT ART THOU?
DON'T MISTAKE ISLAMIC EXTREMISTS
FOR MODERATES****By Zeyno Baran****Weekly Standard, Vol. 12, No. 30, April 23, 2007, pp. 15-16.**

Non-Muslim western governments are wrong to differentiate among Muslims based on whether or not they espouse violence, according to Baran, a senior fellow at the Hudson Institute. Instead, they should distinguish based on whether Muslim groups consider themselves Islamist. Thus a British-born Islamist should not be considered a western ally, while a devout, conservative Muslim immigrant may in fact be one. Baran thus proposes an ideological as opposed to tactical standard. While this may be a distinction with a small difference – Islamists seem to espouse violence to accomplish their goals, while non-Islamists do not – the author correctly criticizes the attempt by some U.S. intellectuals and congressmen to "engage" with the Muslim Brotherhood, an Islamic group that seeks "the total imposition of Islamic law on society at large." Moreover, Baran says, such engagement is counterproductive, since Islamism is not a majority strain of Islam, but engagement treats it as though it were, thereby demoralizing non-Islamist Muslims.

4-35/GIC

A WORLDWIDE WEB OF TERROR

Economist, Vol. 384, No. 8537, July 14, 2007, pp. 28-30.

After the fall of the Taliban and its eviction from Afghanistan, Al-Qaeda reconstituted itself in cyberspace, “the ultimate ungoverned territory,” setting up virtual schools for ideological and military training and active propaganda arms. Internet communication enables terrorists to adopt a highly decentralized structure and to disseminate widely both military instruction and propaganda: “The hand-held video camera has become as important a tool of insurgency as the AK-47 or the RPG rocket launcher.” However, the anonymity of the Internet can also work against jihadists, as police and intelligence agents can infiltrate their Web sites. The article recommends “a systematic campaign of counter-propaganda, not least in support of friendly Muslim governments and moderate Muslims, to try to reclaim the ground ceded to the jihadists.”

U.S. SOCIETY AND VALUES

4-36/SV

ANGELS AND AGES, LINCOLN’S LANGUAGE AND ITS LEGACY

By Adam Gopnik

New Yorker, May 28, 2007, pp. 30-37.

<http://www.newyorker.com/>

As the bicentennial of Abraham Lincoln’s birth, in February 2009, approaches, the number of books on all aspects of his life and times is increasing. This summation of current Lincoln scholarship is, like its subject, surprisingly lively and relevant to a wide international audience. “Overcome again by Lincoln’s example,” writes longtime New Yorker author Adam Gopnik, “by the idea of a President who was at once an interesting mind, a tough customer, and a good writer -- I decided start reading the new Lincoln literature. It seemed to be multiplying by fission, as amoebas do, on the airport bookshelves. In books published in the past two years alone, you can read about Lincoln’s ‘sword’ (his writing), his ‘sanctuary’ (the Soldiers’ Home just outside

Washington, where he spent summers throughout the war).

4-37/SV

BEYOND HOLLYWOOD AND THE BOARDROOM: Celebrity Diplomacy

By Andrew F. Cooper

Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 8, No. 2, Summer/Fall 2007, pp. 125-132.

The author, associate director of the Centre for International Governance Innovation (Canada), considers the challenges of how best to harness “the buzz” of celebrity activists and “the bite” of business elites to forward worthy transnational causes. While lacking in the refinement of the traditional diplomatic corps, celebrity diplomats should not be discounted or dismissed when Bono, Angelina Jolie, and George Clooney can call attention to global poverty and Bill Gates, Ted Turner, and Warren Buffett can contribute billions to solve it. While they can be criticized as potentially unwieldy to manage and distracting from the detailed negotiations needed to resolve global issues, their activism speaks to the adaptive quality of diplomacy and new ways to redefine priorities in the age of global media.

4-38/SV*

COMIC BOOKS AND COMIC STRIPS: A Bibliography of the Scholarly Literature

By John A. Lent

Choice, Vol. 44, No. 11, July 2007, pp. 1855-1867.

Throughout the 20th century, comic strips have been one of the prime conveyors of popular American images. Early syndicated comic strips were translated and published in Europe and Walt Disney successfully marketed his cartoon characters as hardbound collections in Latin America in the 1930s as part of President Roosevelt’s ‘Good Neighbor Policy’. The study and research into comic art was minimal until after World War II, when interest began to increase as the State Department and later the U.S. Information Agency produced comic books as part of the publications it sent to its overseas audiences. The author, a recognized authority on the popular culture of comic art and the author of several important works on the subject, attempts to identify the most prominent comic books and newspaper strips published in English. One promising area of comic

scholarship in the U.S. during the last decade has been an increased exploration of foreign comics, and not just from Europe and Japan.

4-39/SV

RENEWING AMERICAN LEADERSHIP

By Barack Obama

Foreign Affairs, Vol. 86, No. 4, July/August 2007, pp. 2-16.

At moments of great peril in the last century, American leaders such as Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman, and John F. Kennedy managed both to protect the American people and to expand opportunity for the next generation. What is more, they ensured that America, by deed and example, led and lifted the world that we stood for and fought for the freedoms sought by billions of people beyond our borders. As Roosevelt built the most formidable military the world had ever seen, his Four Freedoms gave purpose to our struggle against fascism. Truman championed a bold new architecture to respond to the Soviet threat -- one that paired military strength with the Marshall Plan and helped secure the peace and well-being of nations around the world. As colonialism crumbled and the Soviet Union achieved effective nuclear parity, Kennedy modernized our military doctrine, strengthened our conventional forces, and created the Peace Corps and the Alliance for Progress. They used our strengths to show people everywhere America at its best.

4-40/SV

WHAT TAKES TO BE THE BEST: How 173 medical centers made the cut. Our rankings in 16 specialties

U.S. News and World Report, Vol. 143, No. 3, 23-30 July, 2007.

U.S. News put 5,462 medical centers through progressively finer screens to create the 16 specialty rankings in the 2007 edition of America's Best Hospitals. Just 173 hospitals made it into the rankings, and of those, 18 displayed the marked breadth of expertise, with high scores in at least six specialties, that qualified them for the Honor Roll. They are ordered by total points--a hospital got 2 points if it ranked at or close to the top in a specialty and 1 point if it ranked slightly lower.

